

SPORTS

Anatoly Gantvarg wins through

Anatoly Gantvarg beat Rob Clerck of Holland 21-19 to win his fourth world Polish draughts title. He drew the last (20th) game of a match played in several Dutch cities and which he had won ahead of schedule. At a ceremony after his victory Gantvarg was warmly congratulated by the Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands, A. Blatov, members of the Dutch Government, local authorities and sports figures.



Anatoly Gantvarg and Rob Clerck at the draughts board. Photo AP-TASS

KASPAROV TAKES TIME-OUT

Bojidar Kezic, member of the FIDE executive committee, and chairman of the rules commission, international judge and special JANJUG news agency correspondent, shares his impressions of the world chess title match with an MNI correspondent:

I was convinced that prior to the 18th game on October 19 the challenger would take his second time-out. Even though he was leading at the time, his advantage was rather marginal. For the defending champion needed just a win to get ahead, as a drawn match would preserve the title for him — and he plays White in the next game.

Kasparov understands better than anyone else that Karpov will try to deprive him of the opportunity to get accustomed to the leader part. In a word,



Photo by Sergei Proskov

DRUZHBA (FRIENDSHIP) CLUB

Some of the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow last summer were students of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University who attended rallies, discussions, debates and sports programmes. They took part in the exciting Festival Miles races (pictured is one of the starts) and friendly matches in different athletic games.

Their participation in the athletic programme of the Festival was not only confined to the contest. They have displayed a number of items and athletic attributes of their sporting club, "Druzhba", at the exhibition,

"Sports, Youth, Peace and Friendship" mounted in the "Physical Culture and Sports" pavilion at the exhibition of the Soviet Economic Achievements. The exhibition which shows the development of physical training and sports at Lumumba University has aroused interest among many visitors.

It has won the University a diploma and several medals.

Taking into account the interest shown in the exhibition by visitors Lumumba's display has been extended till mid-November.

Viktor SOKOLOV

Photo by Yevgeny Yeromkin



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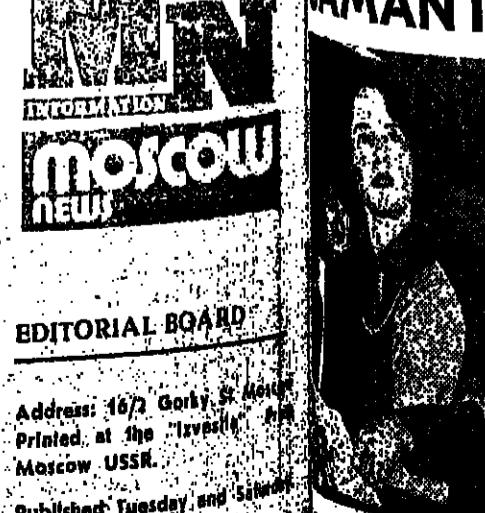
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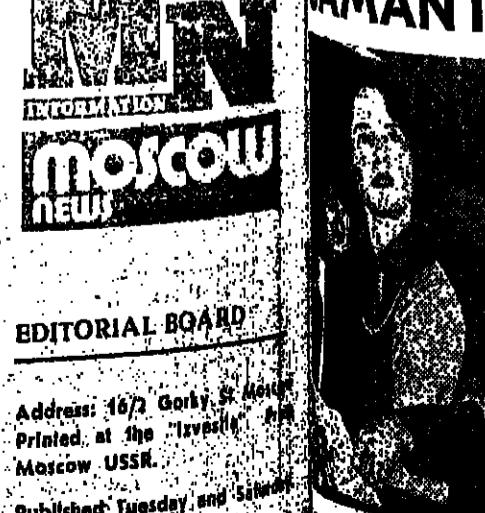
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AWARD FOR SAMANTHA SMITH



Samantha Smith with the Peace Pilgrims. Photo AP-TASS



Samantha Smith with the Peace Pilgrims. Photo AP-TASS

Rugby championship underway

A game between Romania and the USSR in Bucharest started off the 22nd European rugby championship. The hosts, five-time continental titlists, did all they could to win back their fans' affection after a failure last year and a defeat by the USSR in Kiev, which stripped them of medals and gave the USSR their first ever second place. This time Romania led throughout to win 16-12.

The USSR's bad showing in this now International Amateur Rugby Federation Cup could be explained to some extent by a protracted national championship which gave national players no time to feel fit and heal their injuries prior to the championship. The team was clearly not up to the match.

Next the USSR will take on

Italy, last year's bronze medalists, in Moscow on Nov. 11. Curiously enough, the judges always have great confidence in the Moscow autumn and even on pitches with a bit of snow on them. So the fans were sure he was in for a lot of pleasure. The rest of the first-round games are due next May.

Shortly before the kick-off, Tunisia beat Spain 12-9 in an elimination game, on a neutral ground in France to win the sixth spot in the European championship. Other finalists are France and Portugal.

A feature of the current championship is that, for the first time, it will be held in two stages over two seasons and will end only in the spring of 1987.

Next the USSR will take on

Alexander BUTSEV

of the Warsaw

political

Committee

which has just ended

provides convincing

that the allied socialist

are resolved to conti-

ue together on the inter-

national

in pursuit of a con-

tinuing class line. They

will yield to the imperialist

of strength" to allow

United States and NATO to

military and strategic ba-

in their favour.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed

out during his recent friend-

ship to Bulgaria after the end

of Warsaw Treaty Council's

which took place in the

capital, Sofia. Mikhail

also held discussions with

General Secretary of the

Communist Party of

Committee, Chairman of the

of Bulgaria, Todor

and leaders of

Communist Party of

of Bulgaria.

During the flower-laying ceremony at the Lenin monument.

USSR favours limiting international sales of conventional weapons

The Soviet Union is persistently looking for ways to end the arms race and bring about disarmament. It is in this context that it approaches the problem of international trade in conventional arms and attempted to work out political, legal, military and technical yardsticks to evaluate where it was permissible or otherwise to sell or ship arms, as well as the possibility of involving other suppliers and studying the chances of introducing extra restriction for individual re-

gions.

As far back as 1977 the USSR and the US started talks on limiting the sales and shipments of conventional arms and attempted to work out political, legal, military and technical yardsticks to evaluate where it was permissible or otherwise to sell or ship arms, as well as the possibility of involving other suppliers and studying the chances of introducing extra restriction for individual re-gions.

Yet at the December 1978 round, when possible approaches to solving the problem took shape, the US critically shifted towards more emphasis on a "regional approach" prohibiting any discussion of areas accounting for most of US arms shipments. Later it unilaterally suspended the talks.

No change occurred in the US position at the September 1979 round of talks.

The Soviet Union is not to blame for lack of progress on the matter, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states of January 5, 1983, underscored the need to resume talks on limiting sales and shipments of conventional arms.

But the US would not go for it. The July 8, 1982, presidential directive overtly states that the US regards conventional arms supplies as an important element of its global defense system and an essential element of its foreign policy.

The Soviet Union advocates limiting international sales and shipments of conventional weapons, a resumption of the appropriate Soviet-American talks and progress on such talks. We do not object to other states joining us in considering this vital issue, the Soviet leader said.

FACTS and EVENTS

DANIEL ORTEGA ACCUSES U.S. OF GENOCIDE

○ Washington is pressurizing Britain to withdraw from UNESCO. According to the newspaper "Newsday", the US Secretary of State George Shultz has sent a letter to the British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, expressing the hope that the Thatcher government will take a final decision on Britain's membership of the organization.

○ In Israel the purchasing power of wages and salaries of government employees has dropped by 31 per cent over the past year.

(Continued on page 2)

HOUSE OF PEACE

The arms race which is inexorably pushing mankind towards the brink of an abyss, has placed a rather heavy burden on mankind's shoulders. It is our duty to stop this, reverse this movement and prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space.

That is why the Soviet Union has counter-balanced the "star wars" doctrine with a "star peace" and lasting peace on Earth.

The Soviet Union is propos-

ing:

▲ a world without outer

space weapons;

The right to security is a uni-

versal right stressed E. A. She-

vardnadze. The Soviet Union

does not separate its own securi-

ty from the security of other

states. We are resolute in our

view that peace should be se-

cured for all peoples, as regu-

lated by the United Nations

Charter.

The USSR Foreign Minister

then read M. S. Gorbachev's

message to the UN General Se-

cretary and delegates to the

Jubilee meeting.

As never before, it is necessary to declare openly and for all to hear, stressed the messa-

ge, that the main objective, in-

derlined in the UN Charter, has

not been attained yet as no

guarantees of lasting peace

have been created so far. As

never before, joint efforts are

yet to be made by states and

nations in order to eliminate the

three of nuclear disaster.

After the ceremony, Jane

Smith said that Samantha had

often warmly recalled her visit

to the Soviet Union and the So-

viet children she met and be-

friends. As long as we live we

shall remember our journey to the

Soviet Union, she said. Jane

Smith wished all the Soviet people,

particularly Soviet children,

peace and a happy future.

APPLAUSE FOR SOVIET PIANIST



16-year-old pianist Samantha (left), a second-year student of the Moscow Conservatoire, was in a brilliant style the 11th International Frederic Chopin piano contest in Warsaw. During three weeks 124 budding performers from 35 countries played works by the great Polish composer in Warsaw's best concert halls.

MIKHAIL GORBACHOV VISITS BULGARIA

(Continued from page 1)
and visited a scientific and industrial engineering complex in Sofia.

The socialist countries have confirmed that they approach the problem of war and peace with full responsibility and in a constructive spirit, M. Gorbachov said. We are quite confident that it is possible to stop the sliding into the abyss of a nuclear clash.

We propose very simple and clear things: to reduce by half the corresponding nuclear armaments at the disposal of the Soviet Union and the United States, to shut tight the door leading to deployment of space weapons, and to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Without playing down the importance of other issues, I would like to say that this is, first and foremost, the essence of our proposals.

On the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, Mikhail Gorbachov emphasized:

There is now, one may say, a unique chance to reach a mutually acceptable accord which nations are looking forward to. Hopefully, the US administration will make good use of it and show a responsible attitude.

Touching on the progress of the socialist nations, the Soviet leader noted that the high de-

RUSSIA-ARGENTINA: 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

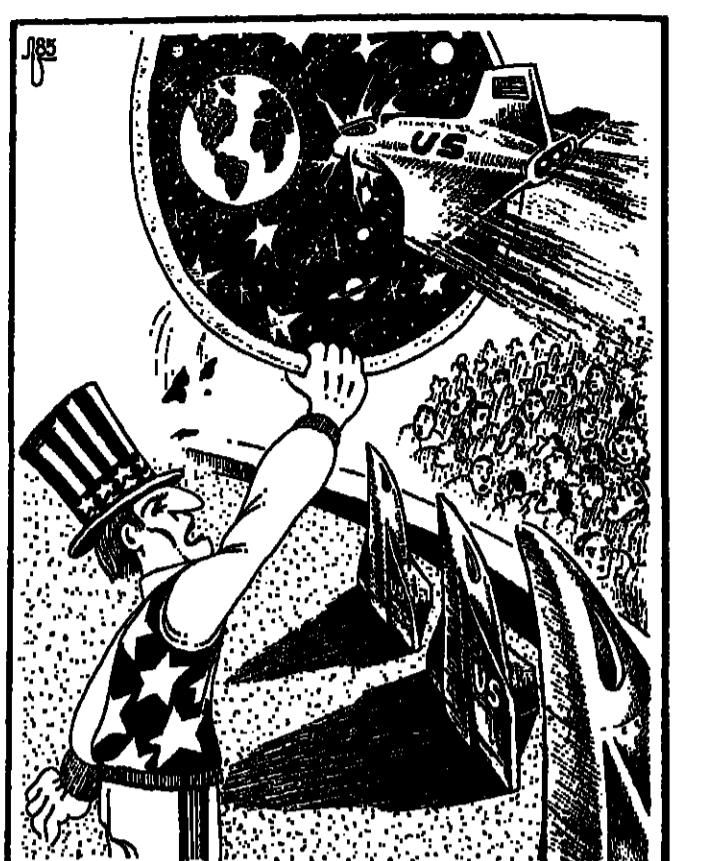
Buenos Aires. There are fine prospects for further fruitful development of Argentine-Soviet relations for the benefit of the peoples of both nations, stressed Argentine foreign minister Daniel Caputo in a recent press interview on the occasion of the centenary of diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina.

He further noted that bilateral cooperation embraced not only trade but also science, culture and sports. Argentina did not join trade "sanctions" introduced by the US against the USSR in January 1980, and this

development levels of their economies and scientific and technological progress necessitate further expansion of cooperation among the fraternal nations. Development of advanced technologies is impossible without pooling material and intellectual resources and without their efficient organization. In short, no nation can do this on the necessary scale single-handed or, at least, might lose in terms of time, which is the decisive factor now. Thus collective efforts are vital, with due account taken of their correct and competent distribution, of the experience and potential of each country. The emphasis is on specialization and cooperation in production.

M. Gorbachov summed up his talks and meetings in Bulgaria thus: Soviet-Bulgarian relations continue to advance in all areas. The ever closer contacts between our parties based on common ideals and goals, the key interests of our peoples, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and social internationalism will further serve as a sound guarantee of the unbreakable nature of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

During the visit the two countries signed an intergovernmental agreement setting up joint Soviet-Bulgarian research and production associations in the field of machine-tool industry.



Lebed number...

FACTS and EVENTS

Official spokesman for the Greek Government Lefellos has described the withdrawal of the American nuclear ammunition from Northern Greece as the first step on the road towards ridding the country of nuclear weapons. Referring to a recent speech of the Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, the spokesman said that the weapons being removed will not be either upgraded or replaced.

The firm resolve on the part of the New Zealand Government not to allow American nuclear-carrying warships into the country's ports has been reaffirmed at a press conference at the UN Headquarters by the country's Prime Minister, David Lange. He stressed that such a policy represents the complete expression of the will of the country's people, political parties and public organizations.

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

An example of contemporary global approach

There is good news from Sofia: the Warsaw Treaty Organization is stepping up constructive efforts in support of peace and defense. At a crucial historical moment, when civilization has approached a point at which the situation would turn irreversibly fatal, the military and political defensive alliance of socialist countries has shown a sober and constructive attitude to world problems. A Treaty Statement, apart from urging a new approach in a century of nuclear missiles, is setting an example of a global conception of ways to solve the key issue facing mankind—disarmament.

By tradition every new document from the Treaty's supreme body, the Political Consultative Committee, offers new proposals both to Western countries in the



peal of the Socialist International, the Delhi Declaration of six nations, slogans of anti-war movements in many countries, and aspirations of state and public figures.

As I see it, the first paragraphs of the Statement, the gist of which is clearly reflected in its title — Removing the Nuclear Threat and Achieving a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs — have a definite optimistic connotation. The idea is that it is quite possible to revert to defense and extend it to all spheres of international relations. It is possible to switch to reliable security and cooperation.

Studying the Statement, one comes to the conclusion that some of its parts and demands echo those of the Vienna Ap-

peal of the Socialist International, the Delhi Declaration of six nations, slogans of anti-war movements in many countries, and aspirations of state and public figures.

The Treaty nations also consider it imperative for the USSR and the US to mutually pledge not to deploy any nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess such weapons, to build up arsenals of nuclear weapons or replace existing ones with advanced versions. It was further suggested that the USSR and the US undertake not to develop or manufacture new types of conventional arms comparable, by their destructive potential, to mass destruction weapons.

There is every reason to believe that the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty nations, though clearly directed at the forthcoming USSR-US Geneva Summit, primarily aim at global defense to make the world a safer place to live in.

The general peace thrust of the Statement made by the Warsaw Treaty Organization is obvious. If its new proposals and earlier initiatives at East-West talks are accepted, the world could emerge in a new qualitative space weapons, including anti-satellite ones and freeze the existing nuclear arms at the cur-

Pretoria should compensate Angola

Luanda, Pretoria's continuing aggressive acts against Angola throughout the ten years of the latter's independent existence have had damaging effects on the Angolan people. M. Kamel of Egypt, chairman of the UN commission reviewing the damage caused to Angola by the South African aggression, told a press conference here.

Members of our delegation saw for themselves the sufferings brought to Angolans by the undeclared war unleashed on it by the apartheid regime, he said. We visited several Angolan provinces attacked by the aggressor and met government members and eyewitnesses to the events — soldiers of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola and refugees.

Pretoria, he further said, should fully compensate Angola for the damage done to it, and the UN Security Council has the power to see to this.

He denied allegations by South African and Western propaganda that Angola is the scene of a "civil war". There is no domestic conflict there, he stressed, except the South African aggression, while the UNITA grouping is inseparable from the aggressor.

At the conference, materials from the White Book were supplemented by new facts which reveal the fate of those who, having yielded to the psychological pressure, deception and all experienced all the "wonders" of the "paradise". Among others, Arsen Malayev, just returned from Israel, said that from the first steps he made on Israeli soil, he saw against a cruel reality which completely changed his ideas about life in that state which regards as alien.

Lev Anikayev of the State Chamber Choir (Moldavia of Technical Sciences Oleg Khmara) used methods used by the Zionist "soul-catchers" to persuade Soviet citizens to leave the country. These methods include false summons and speculation on relatives' feelings, as well as blackmail and direct threats. They are even trying to corrupt children with chauvinism.

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The speakers also described actions taken by staff members of the American Embassy in Moscow who used their visit to a synagogue for unseemly purposes.

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Round
the Soviet
Union

THE REMAINS OF THE TALLEST AND LARGEST MAMMAL INDRICOTHERIUM (HORNLESS RHINOCEROS) WERE DISCOVERED UNDER A 40-METRE LAYER OF ROCKS IN THE ZHAIRESKY MINE IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN. Experts estimate that the five-metre giant lived 30,000,000-35,000,000 years ago. Granite rocks with clear imprints of leaves, dating back to the same period, were also found. The findings will be placed in this Asian republic's natural museum which has 4,000 exhibits reflecting the abundance of ancient flora and fauna.

MANUFACTURE OF EXPERIMENTAL SAMPLES OF T-142 TRACTORS HAS BEGUN AT THE LIPETSK TRACTOR WORKS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. The new machine, the production of which will start during the Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) has been designed specifically for beetroot cultivation. It has large diameter front wheels and other special features which enhance its use on sugar-beet plantations.

AN ANCIENT BELL FROM THE POST STAGE COACH IS DISPLAYED SIDE BY SIDE WITH MODERN TELEPRINTER AT AN EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION IN URAL'S ONLY COMMUNICATIONS MUSEUM. It has been opened in the town of Lysva which this year celebrates its bicentennial.

Using heat
from Earth's
bowels

In the current five-year period (1981-85) the Soviet economy has used 260 million cubic metres of hot underground water, which is equivalent to more than 2.5 million tonnes of conventional fuel.

Geothermal springs are used for healing dwellings and greenhouses, and for treating certain diseases. But so far only one experimental geothermal electric

300
singing
girls

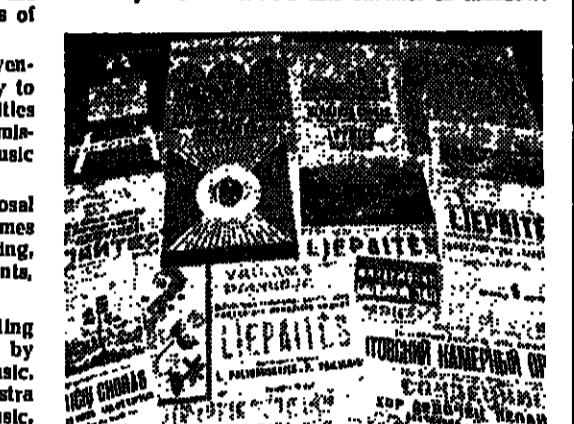
Three hundred girls aged between 8 and 27 during their performances at factories and collective farms of the republic, during tours of the country and abroad. One of the photos (taken in 1978) shows a group of girls in national costumes against the background of palm-trees in Cuba, during the youth festival. The elder group of the choir took part in the cultural programme of the world youth forum held this summer in Moscow.

At the beginning of September six- or seven-year-olds who wish to sing at Lipepales apply to the trade union palace of culture. The authorities try to accept all; how could they deny admission to those little ones who wish to learn music and art?

The trade unions have put at their disposal rooms for lessons, musical instruments, costumes and pay for their tuition. Besides choir singing, the girls are taught to play musical instruments, solfeggio and learn the theory of music.

The choir has varied repertoire, including songs, musical miniatures, and the cantata by French composer d'Indy, as well as Bach's music. Together with the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra the choir performs masterpieces of world music, notably works by Messiaen, Vivaldi and Monteverdi.

The choir has its own museum which preserves numerous billboards, discs and photographs taken



Billboards of Lipepales concerts are preserved in the choir's museum.

station is in operation in this country — the Pauschka 11,000-kW station on the Kamchatka Peninsula. The electric power generated at this station is 115 times less expensive than that of other electric stations in the Kamchatka Region. Another geothermal electric station is under construction in Mutnovsk (a town on the Peninsula), this time with a capacity of 200,000 kW. The first stage of the station, to be operational in 1987, will satisfy electric energy

requirements of a major industrial centre — Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. More than 60 volcanoes are active on the Kuril Islands and the Kamchatka. The energy of one volcano — the Avachinsk — would be enough for half the Soviet Far East.

Possibilities are being explored to build geothermal electric stations in other regions of the country: in Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Crimea and Western Siberia. The first experimental geo-

thermal installations are being built in the Slavopol Territory and Daghestan (North Caucasus). The Trans-Carpathian geothermal station, unlike others, will use the heat and steam generated by hot rock when river water is pumped into the depth through a borehole. The resulting mixture of hot water and steam coming up through another borehole will rotate the turbines of the station. The water will be recycled and reused many times over.

The first experimental geo-

writes the Georgia-based newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA. Medically the trip was a unique event. Accompanying the delegation were a geriatrician and a neuro-pathologist who kept a close watch on the condition of the delegates. They did not have much cause to worry though, for the long-livers took the flight to Japan in their stride, which enabled the doctors to speculate on yet untried potentialities of the human organism.

A meeting at the Tokyo Gerontology Institute and a symposium on aspects of gerontology discussed a variety of problems on the foundations of active old age. The Japanese colleagues showed intense interest in the longevity phenomenon in the Caucasus which, they said, had features of its own. They learned about an old-age research programme in Georgia. Judging by questions of Japanese scientists, they have much regard for achievements of Soviet gerontologists studying the fundamental mechanism of aging and longevity processes and aspects of social gerontology.

YOUNG PEOPLE FAVOUR MIXED MARRIAGES

Today, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia are among the constituent republics with a large ratio of mixed marriages, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA. This definitely serves as evidence of considerable changes that have taken place in the mentality of those people, since the older generation still remembers the times when restrictions imposed by religion, customs and traditions strictly forbade mixed marriages. On the other hand, views on proper life styles have been changing at a much slower rate than what is required of members of the society. Studies have shown that between seventy and ninety per cent of Uzbeks, depending on the social or professional group they belong to, declare that nationality is of no importance for them in job relations. They do not believe that the national composition of the staff they are part of is of great importance. At the same time, only 20 per cent of urban Uzbeks say they do not mind their next of kin — sisters, brothers and children — marrying people from other nationalities. However, the newspaper notes, the situation has been sharply changing.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MAESTER PLANS FOR CITIES

Specialists at the Moscow Giprogor Institute worked out a number of urban development schemes which make it possible to look into the future of our cities and see how they would look like in the early 21st century. The RSPSR Council of Ministers has put its stamp of approval on the Institute's master plans for the cities of Volgograd, Vladimirk, Volgogradsk, Novorossiisk, Orenburg and Oskar for the period up to the year 2005.

Each of the six cities has its own face, history, and peculiarities, and that is why they are given different tasks in their development over the next twenty years. What would the cities look like in the year 2005? This question is answered in the newspaper TRUD by the director of Giprogor Institute, Viktor Vysotsky, who says that each city, however peculiar, should be economical, healthy and comfortable. It must make rational use of every acre of its territory, implement effective conservation measures and, finally, provide maximum comfort for its inhabitants.

The author says that in every city, a network of "pedestrian-only" streets is planned on the model of Arbat Street in Moscow. In Vladimirk, for instance, the entire historical centre is to be reserved for the exclusive use by pedestrians. Besides, many of them will be reconstructed, and will shine in their pristine beauty. The nearby streets and squares will be made to match the atmosphere. New residential estates will also be built, each with a face of its own. Such schemes will be developed on a regional basis rather than for the country on the whole. There will be a possibility to give individual appearance to every residential area and even to individual houses.

SOVIET LONG-LIVERS IN JAPAN

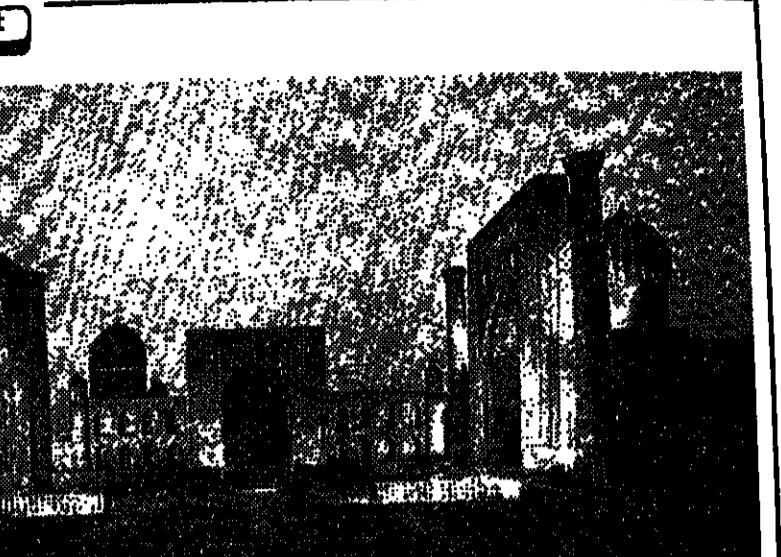
A Soviet delegation invited by the Japanese "Asahi Shinbun" for an annual fete — "Tribute to Aged People" — had 11 of its 20 members aged 90 and above. They were an ensemble of Georgian long-livers, who mounted an extensive concert programme in Japan,

A NEW AUTOMOBILE FAMILY

Construction of an automobile assembly plant has begun near Kirovabad in Soviet Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic). Scheduled for completion in 1990, it will produce the USSR's first light KIAZ duty trucks, thus opening a new chapter in the Soviet car industry.

The basic KIAZ model is a diesel-powered truck with an all metal body and a freight capacity of one and a half tonnes. It is designed mainly for urban and suburban haulage of different kinds of foodstuffs and goods. Refrigerated and isothermal body trucks are to appear in the future, too. The car will also have several models to be used as workshop trucks and minibuses with seating capacities of 14 to 18 persons.

The truck's full consumption is 10.5 litres per 100 kilometres.



Places to visit

Prof.
Nesterov's
success

Soviet ophthalmologist Professor Arkady Nesterov has been awarded a diploma of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. It is a testimony that his work on eye diseases has been recognized as a discovery which has substantially contributed to the development of medical science.

After long clinical and experimental observations Professor Nesterov has devised a method of early diagnostics of a severe eye ailment which leads to glaucoma (loss of vision). Practice has shown that early diagnostics of this disease makes it possible to take timely measures and in many cases to save eyesight.

The main source of these funds is the state budget, which accounts for more than seventy per cent of all the funds. Nearly thirty per cent comes from profits of industrial enterprises, collective farms, and cooperative societies. An essential factor is that office and industrial workers do not contribute a cent to these funds.

After present the public consumption funds stand at 140 thousand million roubles a year. If all this money were to be distributed among the population, everyone in this country would annually receive 630 roubles. However, there is no such perfect equality in life. People in their active working years enjoy only part of the public consumption benefits whereas children, elderly people and invalids get more than the average.

Let us take a family of four, which is the most typical for the country. Both parents would be normally working. One of their children attends, say, a kindergarten and the other may be at school.

Estimation of averages says that a family like this takes up to 2,120 roubles in benefits and services a year. If we proceed from the average earnings in this country of 185 roubles a month, this would amount to half of their earnings. What is this sum made up of?

Parents pay 100 roubles a month for the upkeep of a child at a kindergarten, while the rest — 400 roubles — comes from the public consumption funds. No money is spent from the family budget on the school education of the elder child, and it costs the state more than 200 roubles a year to maintain one child at school.

Typically, a four-member family rents a three-room state flat. The monthly rent, together with payments for the municipal services, is no higher than 25 roubles a month. This covers nearly one-third of maintenance costs, with the rest coming from the public funds. This means that the family saves nearly 600 roubles a month.

On the whole, the total sum of the money from the public funds which supplements the family budget and which saves nearly one-third of maintenance costs, with the rest coming from the public funds. This means that the family saves nearly 600 roubles a month.

Overpowering the bird again, Nikolai brought it to the village, where it was discovered that its wing stretched more than two metres. The bird has an elderly master or a colleague student, the money a family like this is getting is much higher.

Some people ask us whether it would not be better to distribute this money in salaries and wages. It would certainly be simpler but it would not be better. Distribution in accordance with the amount of work done would sharply restrict the consumer abilities of the less well-off families, such as those who have several children, and whose per capita incomes are lower than that of married couples with only one child or none.

Besides, this type of distribution would not benefit those who cannot earn their own living for a variety of reasons. It is these people who benefit most from the public consumption funds.

VIEWPOINT

Public
consumption
funds

One-fourth of needs of every individual and every family in the Soviet Union is met by allocations from the public consumption funds. What are these funds made off in what way does the population benefit from them?

These questions are answered by Professor Nikolai LEBEDINSKY, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The main source of these funds is the state budget, which accounts for more than seventy per cent of all the funds. Nearly thirty per cent comes from profits of industrial enterprises, collective farms, and cooperative societies. An essential factor is that office and industrial workers do not contribute a cent to these funds.

After long clinical and experimental observations Professor Nesterov has devised a method of early diagnostics of a severe eye ailment which leads to glaucoma (loss of vision). Practice has shown that early diagnostics of this disease makes it possible to take timely measures and in many cases to save eyesight.

The new view of the disease has changed diagnostic methods and treatment. Among other things drugs have been prepared for lowering the pressure inside the eye. New methods of surgery have also been devised and are particularly efficient at the early stage of the disease.

There are tens of types of glaucoma. Nesterov has succeeded in ferreting out the mechanism of the development of the most widely spread variety of this disease.

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Registan

Registan is the central square landmark, a unique architectural ensemble built in the 16th centuries. It includes madrasahs which were like universities in the past.

The three giant buildings in the square are the most remarkable achievements of the 16th centuries.

Registan ends in the north with the Tilla-Kori Madrasah (1610-1631) stands opposite the Ulug Beg Madrasah (1464-1468), which derived its name from its sumptuous rich decor inside. It is in gold. Tilla-Kori means "golden".

Science
and technologySOURCES FOR
SHREWS

Researchers, biochemists in universities, have discovered that symbiosis in plants lasts a thousand million of a year. Measurements enable the to learn more about the of "wandering electrophoresis". These give an impetus to the of synthesis and fissilization.

Creation of the mechanism by an electron is from one molecule into opens up prospects for of biological systems.

Researchers of the Estonian Academy of Sciences have discovered, with the help of optical and physicochemical tests, some spots in the deep waters of the Baltic Sea the nature of which is not known yet. The scientists believe that the spots are caused by a number of factors.

To begin with, it should be mentioned that the Baltic Sea has a narrow connection with the World Ocean through straits and as a result its waters are completely renewed only once in 40 years. To this should be added such factors as comparatively small salinity of the sea water and low temperatures which slow down biological processes.

In order to avoid this, the Institute has designed diamond grinding stones which have intermittent troughs and prominences. This leads to pauses in polishing, thus giving the workpieces time to cool off.

invention of the

of a new technology.

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